The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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TANI APPOINTED ENVOY TO CHINA; STATES POLICY

Successor to Shigemitsu Announced by Government on Wednesday

TO MAKE DEPARTURE SOON

Policy of Co-Existence for 2 Countries Stressed by New Ambassador

The appointment of Masayuki Tani, until recently the Foreign Minister as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Republic was announced by the Government on Wednesday. The investiture was held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at 3 p.m. the same day at the Imperial Palace. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo also attended the ceremony.

When interviewed by newspapermen at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry at 3:30 p.m. after the investiture Ambassador Tani had the following to say:

"Having been appointed to an important post on the foremost line of Japan's new China policy, I am determined to prosecute the great policy of the Government with a determination the same as that of the warriors on the first firing lines.

Visited China in 1937

"In 1937, I made an inspection trip through China in the capacity of Minister-at-large. After a lapse of five years I am going to that country again. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China's desire to cooperate with Japan became so strong that it entered the War on January 9 on Japan's side.

"At the same time, Japan has adopted a new China policy, as a result of which China's fond hope for the last century has been fulfilled through Japan's efforts. Japan-China co-existence and co-prosperity in a true sense have thus been realized. The Japanese Government, I understand, will carry on its new China policy in conformity with this spirit and principle.

"The enforcement of Japan's new China policy is very significant, as it is seen from the general situation of Greater East Asia. It needs little emphasis that this policy not only has far-reaching effects on the whole races of East Asia, but will influence the world situation considerably. I am intimate with the high Japanese Army and Navy authorities in China and Sotaro Ishiwata, economic adviser to the National Government of China, and naturally I think that I can do my work in a pleasant atmosphere.

"I expect to arrive at Nanking by the middle of May at the latest, considering the momentous nature of Sino-Japanese relations."

Now 54 years old the new Japanese Ambassador to China entered the diplomatic service in 1913 immediately upon graduation from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

He started his diplomatic career as Vice-Consul in Canton in 1914, and later served as Japanese consul in Hamburg and with the Japanese Legation in Holland.

Mr. Tani first came into the international limelight when he, as second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Paris, worked for the Japanese office of the League of Nations for three years since 1920.

In 1923 Mr. Tani returned to Japan to be the Chief of the First Section of the Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office, the bureau which he headed as director in 1930 under Foreign Minister Count Yasuya Uchida.

Minister to Austria

In 1933, Tani went to Manchoukuo as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking. He was appointed as Japanese Minister to Austria and Hungary in 1936.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the China Affair, Tani returned to Tokyo and shortly later proceeded to China as Japanese Minister to handle complicated international developments surrounding Shanghai.

After having served as Foreign Vice-Minister under Foreign Minister

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NOTICE

Today being Tencho-Setsu, the 42nd birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor, there will be no evening edition of the Nippon Times.

FASTEST U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN BATTLE

Prides of Americans Shot Down Over Russell Isle

Three Voight-Sikorski fighters, pride of American aviation and fastest aircraft in existence, were shot down on April 1 in a combat with Japanese planes over Russell Island.

Possessing a 1,850-horsepower Pratt and Whitney engine and equipped with a high-speed Hamilton metallic propeller, the Voight-Sikorski F-4-U is the boast of the United States Navy for its up-to-date design and great speed. Its maximum velocity is said to be 680 kilometers per hour. Other particulars of its performance have not yet been published.

FUNAFUTI ASSAULT HITS ENEMY HARD

Destruction of Air Base by Naval Planes Blasts Plan To Raid Japan Proper

The smashing of the enemy air base in Funafuti Island of the Ellice group in the South Pacific by Imperial Naval Air Units on April 23 is considered important in not only having shattered another plan of the enemy to raid Japan Proper but in having filled the American and Australian peoples with fear of the might of the Imperial Naval Air Units, according to local observers.

The communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at noon Wednesday disclosed that Imperial Naval Air Units had inflicted severe damages on the enemy military facilities on Funafuti Island in the raid on April 23.

Significance was also attached by the observers to the shooting down by Imperial Naval Air Units of six enemy fighter planes on April 25 over Gatukai Island of the Solomons group, which was also revealed on the aforementioned communique.

These fighter planes were the F4U-1 fighters, whose combat powers the American authorities had been boasting about. But the triumphs of the Japanese planes over them only indorses the fighting prowess of the Japanese war planes, the observers said.

Relative to this engagement American bulletins maintained that two of the four Corsair fighting planes that staged aerial combats with the Japanese Air Units were shot down, in their fervent attempt to conceal the loss of the six F4U-1 fighters, fearing that its disclosure would be too great a shock to the American people.

It is both amusing and pathetic to see the American authorities desperately trying to substitute the losses of the F4U-1 fighting planes with the Corsair fighters which are older and less effective in the hope of making the news less shocking to the Americans, the observers said.

Including the planes that were shot down in the aerial encounter over the Gatukai Island, the total of 1,542 anti-Axis planes have been downed and 192 others damaged by the Imperial Forces in the New Guinea and the Solomons area since last summer, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The United States Navy Department announced that the Imperial Air Forces had bombed the positions of the American forces in Funafuti Island at dawn last Friday and inflicted damages on the troops and military installations, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday, quoting a wire from Washington.

Simultaneous with the above announcement, a spokesman of the American Navy Department disclosed that the American forces had moved into the Ellice Islands, without encountering any resistance, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

The headquarters of the American naval forces in the South Pacific also disclosed that British mandate island in area north of the Fiji Islands and southwest of the Canton Island have been placed under the rule of the American authorities. Furthermore, it was revealed that a powerful fleet of American destroyers and cruisers is sheltered in the Ellice Islands.

The Ellice Group is composed of nine islands totalling nine square miles in area. It is situated 800 nautical miles southeast of the Marshall Islands. According to the census of 1936, there were 4,123 inhabitants living on the islands.

The Ellice Islands were originally discovered by Spanish seafarers in 1781, but were annexed by the British in 1892 together with the Gilbert Islands. The seat of administration is located on the Funafuti Island.

His Imperial Majesty at the Imperial Headquarters

His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo in personal attendance at the Imperial Headquarters. At left, the two figures at far end of the hall are, right to left, General Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. Reading from right to left in the front row at left are Admiral Osami Nagano, Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Admiral Shigeru Fukutome and Captain Chikao Yamamoto. Reading from left to right in the row at right are General Shigeru Hasunuma (figure partly hidden), General Gen Sugiyama, Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Major-General Kitsuju Ayabe and Colonel Joichiro Sanada. (Courtesy of the Imperial Household Department).

GUADALCANAL MEMOIR

In This Significant Eye-Witness Account of the War in the Southern Pacific Will Be Found the Reason for the Hidden Superhuman Strength and Endurance Which Nippon's Soldiers Are Able to Bring Forth When Put to the Acid Test.

A first-hand account of the terrible struggle that took place between the United States' and Japanese Forces on Guadalcanal was given by a lieutenant-colonel who took part in the memorable action and who had recently returned from the front in the course of a press conference at the War Ministry Wednesday.

The memoir of the lieutenant-colonel follows:

I wish to give a plain record of what I experienced, saw or heard with a good deal of my own personal views thrown in. Only, I must note that my field of vision was strictly confined to what happened on the first line, so that I may have missed the whole perspective of events. You will understand and condone this shortcoming.

Nothing moved us, who were fighting day and night with a desperate enemy, as much as the information we received last year that His Majesty the Emperor prayed at the Ise Grand Shrines for victory of our arms. We were told of it by our commanding officer while we were holding the enemy at bay on Guadalcanal You know that in the barracks at home there is a bugle call at a fixed hour of the day to bring together liaison officers to headquarters to transmit orders.

Out on the front, of course, orders are issued and received with both the one issuing them and the one receiving them showing only their heads above a dugout or trench or under some cover. If an enemy plane comes droning overhead, the issuer and receiver duck into the trench or flatten themselves behind a tree and the like.

Sometimes even this becomes impossible and a new trench is dug expressly for the purpose of giving and receiving orders. In order not to offer a mark to enemy planes which can see the white sheets of paper on which orders are being written down, officers write behind trees or some other kind of cover.

Now, when the visit of His Imperial Majesty to the Ise Grand Shrines was reported, the adjutant announced at the top of his lungs amid the terrific din of gunfire and exploding bombs:

Electric Effect

"His Majesty the Emperor on this occasion. . . ." He was so moved by the Imperial solicitude that his voice grew hoarse and broke toward the end. The officers who gathered to take down the report involuntarily dropped their pads and pencils and prostrated themselves on the roots of jungle trees from sheer emotion.

Gazing on this touching scene, I felt a thrill running through my whole frame. I can well imagine what electric effect the transmission of this report must have had on the officers and men facing the enemy at a distance of not more than 30 or 40 meters.

No matter what hardship the officers and men at the front are undergoing, the simple thought of the unique country in which they were born, a country of the gods ruled by a divine Emperor, never fails to uplift and sustain them.

Even in the midst of that terrific campaign, our officers and men had the composure of mind to write verse. "With the light of our August Sovereign over us all, win we will, this war, we vow." Even when they find themselves in a tight corner, the thought of the history of their sacred land which is unblemished by any defeat in war gives them new strength. "Our country being Sacred Land, win we will, can we do less?"

No Equal in War

Through the fiery ordeal of that campaign, our officers and men have strengthened their conviction that the well-trained and well-educated Japanese Army has no equal in point of valor or efficiency.

You may say: "We know all that. No need to reiterate it so much." But it happens that up to Guadalcanal, we really didn't have an accurate means of measuring the true strength of the Japanese Army.

If we liken it to the depth of water, we may say that the Russo-Japanese War was only about one meter deep. Supposed that a hydrobarometer had been dipped into the water but after measuring off one meter the war ended. It was ascertained then that the Japanese Army could "stand the gaff" to the extent of one meter.

In the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the Nomonhan fighting, we might say that it stood the test to a depth of, say, 1.5 meters. Thus we were able to say that the strength of the Japanese Army was 1.5 meters. Now in the terrible ordeal of the Guadalcanal action, we have been able to make 2 or 3 meters. But the strength of the Japanese Army has not yet struck bedrock.

We may give the most graphic description of what happened at Guadalcanal but the ferocity and awful grandeur of that campaign cannot be conveyed in their true proportions to any but those who were actually there.

We effected our landing on that island just as the enemy came out of their defense line before the airdrome. We waylaid them in the jungle as they strung out confident that they had to do with an easy customer. We rushed them and they withdrew.

While we advanced in pursuit, we went into "endurance formation" until our rear base could be established. "Endurance formation" is not an easy defense formation to organize.

Fought at Short Distance

When we say defense, people are prone to imagine a fine position with plenty of materials gathered at leisure. But on Guadalcanal, it must be remembered, the endurance campaign went on invariably at a distance of 200 meters or so from the enemy. Sometimes the distance was greatly reduced even from that. Consequently, any gathering of materials to construct strong fortifications or to set traps for the enemy was out of the question. We did our best, but of course, it was absolutely impossible to build anything like a beton position or even pill boxes. As we were hot on the heels of the enemy, the initial distance of 200 meters separating us from them was shortened in a few days because the enemy attacked from time to time. The nearest distance was sometimes 50 or even 30 meters. The presence of the enemy can almost be felt with our skins.

Moreover, they enjoyed absolute numerical superiority. We were constantly holding them at bay. On top of that, their fire power was far greater, so that we could not occupy the best position on a hill, for at such a position we would be exposed to enemy artillery and aircraft. We therefore took our position in the jungle toward the foot of the hill. The enemy lay 20-30 meters above us, looking down on our position. Visibility ahead was nil for the jungle trees. We wished to advance to a position where we could observe the enemy better but if we did that we should be pounded by enemy shells and bombs.

The supreme headquarters directing our operations was situated about 40-50 meters from the foremost line. Enemy shells and bullets whistled past the place thick and fast. Enemy aircraft were constantly overhead. The supreme commander and his staff had their quarters there.

Had Numerical Superiority

The enemy had numerical superiority and up-to-date equipment and enjoyed the advantage of position. They sent planes over us to harass us day and night. But we noted that their planes would cease flying just 30 minutes before ours took off and refrained from flying for just 30 after our planes had returned to their base. This means that we had respite from enemy air attacks just one hour before and after the coming of our planes, plus about 20 minutes at noontime, presumably when the enemy airmen had lunch. Every other minute of the day we had to expect their persistent and ceaseless attention.

There was no relief in weather. They would come through a rainstorm. Rain, wind, clouds, they made no difference. They came also at night, moonlight or no moonlight. They would operate all day and continue into the night. At the sight of any light on the ground, be it as faint as that of a firefly, they would rain bombs on the spot. They did not spare ammunition. In daylight the sight of a single soldier was enough to merit a bomb. A peep out of the jungle darkness to a sunny spot invited a bomb. An enemy plane would chase even a single soldier hid behind a tree. The soldier runs round and round the tree. Still the plane is droning after him. He pretends that he is

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Today's Press Comments

Thursday, April 29, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Mission of New Ambassador to China

NIPPON SANGYO—Masayuki Tani, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to China in succession to Mamoru Shigemitsu who has been made Foreign Minister. In view of the historic and geographical importance of China as our neighbor, the sending of an Ambassador of Mr. Tani's caliber to Nanking is only proper and reasonable. This is the more so as it has been claimed that the pivotal center of Japan's diplomacy lies in its relations with China. Consequently it is truly vital and onerous duties that Mr. Tani has taken on in accepting the Nanking post.

While relations with the National Government have progressed from a state of "sharing the bitter with the sweet" to that of "living or dying together," the Anglo-American puppet regime at Chungking is continuing its traitorous conduct of impeding the rejuvenation of the Continent.

The destruction of Chungking and the unification of China by the Na-

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY GREETS BIRTHDAY AS THE ENTIRE NATION REJOICES; RITES TO BE OBSERVED IN PALACE

August Sovereign To Be 42 Today—Despite Pressure Of Work His Majesty the Emperor Is in Highest Spirits and Enjoys Best of Health

While the Imperial Army and Navy are carrying forward the glory of Japanese Arms far and wide by land, sea and air, His Majesty the Emperor today greets His 42nd birthday, the second of such auspicious events to be celebrated under the War of Greater East Asia.

The propitious occasion finds His Imperial Majesty, despite the pressure of military and political affairs, in the highest of spirits and best of health to the unbounded joy of His 100,000,000 loyal subjects.

It is His Imperial Majesty's pleasure to set an example of piety to His subjects by neglecting not one Court rite even under the crowded affairs of state since the outbreak of the China Affair, while to the vast amount of state business brought to His Imperial Majesty's attention daily for Imperial Sanctions and to the reports of the Ministers of State and staff officers His Imperial Majesty evinces the keenest interest, meanwhile granting gracious audiences to the envoys of our Allies. The extent to which His Imperial Majesty devotes time and pains to the affairs of state leaves His Imperial Majesty little time to spare for those private pursuits to which the meanest of His subjects are entitled.

Pressure of Work Heavy

Six years have gone by since the Imperial Headquarters was established in the Palace during which the important state affairs that have been submitted to the Throne must have been prodigious. Especially since His Imperial Majesty granted that all-inspiring Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, the pressure of work at the Palace has enormously increased. Thus officials about the Throne are saying that it fills them with awe to see His Imperial Majesty at work frequently from early in the morning until late at night. After the seasoned generals and admirals of the realm have threshed out their views at the Imperial Headquarters conference, it is often His Imperial Majesty's sagacity and wisdom that bring an issue to a successful consummation. Whenever a general or admiral is departing for the front or has come home from the front, His Imperial Majesty invariably commands him to wait upon His Imperial Majesty for an audience. His Imperial Majesty's thoughts are constantly with the soldiers and sailors at the front, solicitous for their welfare. Thus His Imperial Majesty's aides-de-camp have been dispatched to the front on various occasions. Similarly, His Imperial Majesty has caused His Wishes to be known on different occasions in regard to the welfare of the people behind the lines.

Rites to Be Held Today

The Imperial Birthday Rites will be observed today at the Kashikodokoro, Shinden and Koreiden in the Palace grounds with Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Ritualist, in attendence. In the ancient ceremonial dress of golden hues, His Imperial Majesty will offer invocations at the Kashikodokoro at 8:30 a.m. At 10 a.m. His Imperial Majesty will receive the congratulations of the officials near His Person, followed by a reception for Their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood. In view of emergency times, no celebration banquet will be observed but between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. all eligible persons will be permitted to enter their names in the Palace Visitors' Book.

FOE AGAIN ATTACKS OUR HOSPITAL SHIP

Enemy Submarine Torpedoes Buenos Aires Maru in South China Sea, April 25

Another case has occurred in which a Japanese hospital ship about which the belligerent countries had been notified according to the wartime international law was attacked by an enemy submarine, according to a Domei dispatch from the X X base dated April 28.

The hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, was navigating the South China Sea some time after it had left the X X base on April 25. At 3:35 p.m. it was attacked by an enemy submarine with a torpedo. The torpedo exploded in very close proximity to the engine section in the port side of the ship. There was a violent swing which caused fissures in all the pipes in the engine section. Eventually the engine stopped. In the rooms accommodating the patients the rivets got loosened. More than 10 persons suffered fractures of bones and bruises from collapsing furniture, and are in serious condition.

The ship got out of danger, thanks to the opportune measures taken with calmness by Captain Kanee and all members of the crew. By the engine in the starboard side only, the ship retraced its course to X X the same night.

There is no hating too violently the illegal attack by the enemy submarine in broad daylight on a defenseless hospital ship with a red cross marked visibly on it.

We are at a loss for words to describe the outrageousness of the act of the submarine.

The hospital ships Asahi Maru and Arabia Maru were bombed by enemy planes in succession. Recently the Manila Maru was attacked by an enemy submarine and the Ural Maru and Fuso Maru bombed.

The Buenos Aires Maru is the sixth hospital ship to be attacked by the enemy.

CULTURAL AFFINITIES BIND JAPAN, BURMA FRIENDSHIP

Minister Aoki Affirms Future Ties Secure Due to Mutual Traits in Customs

Domei

RANGOON, April 26.—The customs, ways and manners which the two people have in common will be the basis for future friendly relations between Japan and Burma, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, intimated in his press interview here yesterday following his arrival by air from Bangkok.

Immediately upon his arrival, the visiting Minister called on Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma.

He then inspected various points of interest in Rangoon. Concluding his inspection tour, he conferred with Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Administrative Council of Burma and other members of the same office for more than an hour. In the evening, Kazuo Aoki was guest of honor at a dinner given by Ba Maw.

He met local newspaper men just before his dinner engagement and revealed his impression of Burma.

The Minister declared that trust and confidence placed in Japan by Ba Maw and all the Burmese people are exemplified everywhere adding that Burma has many ways and manners in common with Japan which will be made the basis on which the friendship of the two nations will be established.

23 INDONESIAN YOUTHS WILL STUDY IN JAPAN

To Be Dispatched Here Under New Scholarship System—Will Be Given Training

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 28.—Soelaiman Affardi of Djakarta and 22 other Indonesian youths have been chosen as candidates to be dispatched to Japan to study under the new scholarship system recently introduced by the Japanese authorities, it has been announced.

These 23 youths, chosen out of several thousands of native applicants, will be given preparatory training at the special institute founded here for that purpose for about one month.

A further selection will be made at the end of the preliminary training course and 20 youths will be sent to Japan toward the end of May.

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB U.S. AIRFIELD

Base in Kienow in Fukien Province Attacked, American Headquarters Admits

The airfield of the American air forces at Kienow, in Fukien Province, was bombed by the Imperial Air Forces on Saturday, it was announced by the headquarters of the 14th Air Squadron of the United States air forces which is now stationed in China, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi on Monday, quoting a wire from Chungking.

Chungking's Strength Declines

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, April 27.—Contrary to the loud enemy propaganda, the fighting strength of Chungking forces is swiftly declining, and the regime is now said to be desperate in maintaining its man-power as well as the preservation of arms.

Superficially, both the United States and Britain may seem to be rendering great assistance by sending various arms and ammunition to Chungking, but in actuality their aid is so disappointing that the morale of the Chiang Kai-shek troops is considerably deteriorating of late.

Reliable information gathered here indicates that Chungking possesses a total troop strength of 2,700,000 involving 304 divisions, 20 brigades and 72 volunteer corps, with the exception of those units defending such northwestern provinces as Ninghsia, Kansu and Tsinghai. Last year, when Chungking faced a crisis, they frantically attempted to forcefully recruit a large number of farm youths between the ages of 17 to 45, but their plan did not succeed and they are yet to supplement some 260,000 fresh soldiers. It is noticeable that during last year Chungking lost as many as 1,220,000 troops, including 840,000 deserters, 260,000 killed and 120,000 captured.

Depends on U.S. and Britain

As regards the enemy equipment, it is believed that Chungking has 760,000 rifles, 47,000 light machine-guns, 14,000 heavy machine-guns, and 7,500 trench mortars. These weapon, compared with those possessed by them before the outbreak of the war, represent only 33 per cent in rifles, 63 per cent in light machine-guns, 53 per cent in heavy machine-guns, and 27 per cent in trench mortars. Chungking is depending entirely on the Anglo-American Powers for the supply of heavy firearms, but the present situation indicates that they cannot expect any substantial assistance from them. As a matter of fact, it is pointed out, that the arms and ammunition, which the United States has hitherto sent to Chungking in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act, total only about one per cent of the total of those sent to other anti-Axis allies. Consequently, even the forces directly belonging to Chiang Kai-shek possess only about 2,300 rifles, 220 light and heavy machine-guns and 30 trench mortars, for an army strength of 9,900. And this fact is definite proof of how poorly equipped are other forces such as the miscellaneous units and the Communists.

In the light of such a poor fighting strength, as is discernible from the above-mentioned figures, it is indeed well-nigh impossible to launch any large-scale general offensive against the Japanese, though Chungking may foolishly attempt it, trusting the honey-words of Washington and London.

Tani Appointed Envoy to China; States Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura in the Abe Cabinet and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita in the Yonai Cabinet, he retired from active service when Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita resigned in 1940.

Upon the organization of the Tojo Cabinet in October, 1941, he was appointed President of the Board of Information, which post he held until September last year, when he was appointed as Foreign Minister, succeeding Shigenori Togo, and concurrently President of the Board of Information. He resigned from these posts this month at the time of the partial reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet.

Ogawa Leaves for Tokyo

Domei

HANOI, April 26.—Mr. Noboru Ogawa, Consul-General and concurrently spokesman of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here, left today for Tokyo via Saigon to confer with the Home Government authorities.

Hirao Made Privy Councillor

The Cabinet yesterday announced the appointment of Hachisaburo Hirao, former Education Minister and former President of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, as member of the Privy Council.

GUADALCANAL MEMOIR

(Continued From Page 1)

dead. The plane makes sure that he is by machine-gunning the prostrate form. The persistence of the enemy was of this absurd order. It was difficult to gauge by common sense.

Lavish With Ammunition

Similarly the enemy were lavish with their ammunition. There seemed to be no end to their supply of shells and bullets. We usually describe heavy firing as bullets coming like hail but this no longer suffices to describe the way in which the Americans fired their guns, machine-guns and rifles. I had taken part in the fighting at Hongkong and other pretty fierce engagements. I was used to shells being fired: "boom, boom." Not so at Guadalcanal. There it sounded more like: "do, do, do, do." My men called it the "dondoro shots."

It was far beyond anything we could have imagined the way the enemy used up materials.

Whenever there were no Japanese warships in sight, enemy warships would steam off the island and interfere with our supply line. The sight of a single soldier on the supply road along the beach would invite a cannonade from a warship. The American warships would fire their guns even against a solitary figure on the beach. It was quite ridiculous. Now, we could understand it better, if they did it only in the daytime. They would do it even at night. Apparently they were on watch with huge telescopes, for a single lighted cigarette would elicit a huge shell from one of their guns. This fact of prodigious lavishness on the part of the enemy in the consumption of materials should be constantly borne in mind when gauging the valor and efficiency of the Japanese Army pitted against them.

The question of supply was another difficulty. As one may have learned from the newspapers, one "go" (less than a pint) was the most rice eaten by the troops in a day. And they were without that much rice for more than three days on end.

Fortunate were these troops. There were many units who had no rice to eat for days. These nibbled grass-blades in order to keep themselves alive.

It might occur to one that there are coconut trees on the island. It is true that there are. However they are to be found on the beach and for a short distant inland. But there was no climbing the trees to get the fruits for reason already explained. Thus these men ate fruits, grass roots, lizards, nests of bees, and that sort of thing. The men also were badly in need of salt.

Different in the Mountains

There was sea-water to satisfy the craving for salt of those troops quartered near the edge of the sea. Things were different with those stationed in the mountains. Men had to walk three or four days to get sea-water. They would fill their canteens with salt-water but it required a whole night to get salt distilled from the water. The salt they managed to get in this way they would bring back to be tasted by all the men of the units.

It was rare for the men to see sunshine. The sun was no doubt shining on this solitary island in the south sea. However, the moment they attempted to get into the sunlight they were fired on by enemy planes. They had to remain under the shadows of trees in the jungle from dawn till dusk.

Squalls Every Day

Squalls added to their difficulties. One or two squalls were sure to come on every day. The slush was knee-deep day after day.

The men in the firing lines and those in the rear both got themselves entrenched. Some of them lived in transverse halls made in the sides of the trenches half-way from the bottom. Certainly these were habitations not for human beings but for reptiles and amphibians.

There were few that had been unaffected by malaria and dengue. The men lacked medical supplies. It would have been impossible to do anything for men who had their legs torn away by cannon fire in the dead of night.

It was no uncommon sight to see troops carrying rice and grass in their mess-tins. They would have explained that they would cook the rice with the grass.

All, from the highest commanders down to the privates, suffered these privations.

Imperial Precepts Recited

The troops used to recite aloud the Imperial Precepts to the Soldiers and Sailors every morning. Even enemy shells exploding in the neighborhood did not stand in their way. Nothing was more encouraging than to hear them repeat to themselves the instructions from the article saying that to be loyal should be the first duty of a soldier to the fifth and last one.

The voices reciting these instructions were deep and strong, and were those of men so weakened and haggard that one might have thought they were anything but human beings if it were not for their glowing eyes.

The thought that everything would be well with us came to me after I had heard one of the men reciting the instructions.

Difficulties Formidable

The difficulties of the Imperial units were formidable. Yet there was not a day during the long period they were on the island that did not see an attack or attacks launched by them against the enemy. Some of those who have read of the achievements of the Nakazawa and Terazawa raiding units may have doubted whether the things carried out by them were possible, considering their circumstances. I would say to these people that the parties did the very things reported by the newspapers in the very way in which they were reported to have done them.

We have the record of a group of troops who made their way into an airfield which was surrounded by the enemy many-fold, made arrangements for the blasting of every plane in the field, retraced their steps, and then went back while the field attendants were off their guard just to see whether the explosives had been planted in the right way, and came back, after seeing the explosives go off.

Aided by Lightning

As has already been mentioned, it was customary for the men to do their things in the night. In many cases they were aided by the lightning.

The circumstances of the Terazawa raiding unit were little different.

The unit had decided to take hold of the enemy artillery position in the Lunga peninsula. There was no making a frontal attack on it. When we learned that it was going to steal its way to the enemy position and blast the guns one after another we found ourselves wondering at the originality of the plan. The men of the unit had no doubt about the feasibility of the plan, and actually they did as they had thought out, blasting the guns in the enemy position and rendering the position useless.

There is a reconnaissance party from which nothing has been heard ever since it went out toward the close of last year.

This party of three members which was to have acted in concert with the Terazawa and Nakazawa raiding units in January of this year, went out to reconnoiter the condition of the enemy on December 25.

Break Into Enemy H. Q.

It was the idea of the group to break into the headquarters of the enemy forces which had just been located and cut down the commanding officer.

Before the party departed they told us that they had timed the attack for February 6, and that if they had failed to be back by the 10th of the same month they were to be given up as lost.

The awaited day of February 6 came. From morning till night on that day two columns of black smoke were seen standing over where the headquarters of the enemy forces was supposed to exist. We concluded that the men had done the job.

February 10 came. But there was no sign of the men.

This deed of the men impressed us as being one none other than Japanese soldiers are capable of doing.

Thanks Commander

A note addressed by the commander of our forces was found among the effects of the man who led the party. The writer, a Lieutenant, thanked the commander for the opportunity he had given him of dying for the State.

Here I wish to recount the deeds of Company Commander Wakabayashi.

This officer took part in the operations for the reduction of Hongkong, and did much that made the Nishiyama Unit to which he belonged famous.

A graduate of the Military Academy where he was an honor student, he was possessed of a clear and active mind. He brought his rare power of intellect to the post of a company commander in the Guadalcanal Island. It was his task to attack the solitary bridge over the Mataniko River, and he did that with three men and returned with a light machine-gun he had seized after killing a number of enemy troops guarding the bridge.

Captures Machine-Gun

Gaining encouragement from the company commander's deed, a Lieutenant under him went out with two or three men the next day, attacked the enemy patrols at the bridge, and came back with a booty which included a machine-gun.

The spirit of these officers was the spirit of all, officers and men, in the Imperial army on the island. All were only too glad to have an opportunity of dying for the country.

Speaking of the deeds of the Imperial Army Units on the Guadalcanal Island, a young company commander comes to my mind.

He was assigned to the duty of holding a key position at the beginning of November last year. This position was located in the middle of a jungle. About 30 meters away was an enemy position. The company made a point of attacking this enemy position at night. The attacks were so violent that some days after the first attack was made the enemy withdrew the position for a distance. There he placed obstacles in front of the position.

Intensive Bombing

About the same time the enemy received the aid of a fairly strong air force. From day to day enemy planes were flying over the Japanese position. Man after man was killed or wounded by enemy bombs. When the company had been thinned to four men, the commander of the unit to which the company belonged came to them and advised them to rest. They refused. They remained at their posts until the enemy blasted the position.

The question of keeping the men on the island supplied with munitions and provisions was extremely difficult.

There was only one way over which the things needed by the men in the firing lines could be sent to them.

Fear of Japanese

In this connection the enemy had a great fear of Japanese troops, no matter whether they were infantrymen or artillerymen. To him every group of four or five Japanese soldiers was as effectual as a large company.

With regard to the Imperial Navy operating round the island, it performed wonderfully well. I was the witness of the sea battle off the Lunga Peninsula. As soon as the guns had sprung into action, I saw flames rising from six places. As I learned later, they were from speed boats which had been hit by cannon shots.

Toward the end of November last year I witnessed another event which demonstrated fully the might of the Imperial Navy. A plane of the Imperial Navy Air Force attacked a cruiser and a destroyer which were escorting a group of convoys off the Lunga Peninsula. It made short work of sinking the cruiser.

Late in January two enemy destroyers were sunk by Japanese navy warplanes.

I witnessed many aerial battles. It is thrilling to see a battle in the air from below. Most of the planes shot down are enemy craft. At one time while we were aboard a destroyer we were chased by a large number of enemy planes which zoomed over our warship. Bomb after bomb was dropped, but the commander of the destroyer himself was maneuvering the ship, cleverly dodging the enemy bombs. We were surprised at his skill.

I came to the conclusion that the Japanese Forces are the strongest in the world. Our troops are well trained and educated. Their strength is really immeasurable. There is absolutely no mistake in this judgment of mine. Another attribute of the Japanese Forces is that their officers and men are completely characterized by "the respect of seniors and warm treatment of juniors."

The Nakazawa and Terazawa Raiding Forces (which have made themselves famous by their thrilling and daring scouting services) realized their mission successfully. This was due mainly to the scrupulous and tender care of Unit Commander Iwabuchi and their direct commanders Kishi and Saito to the members of the raiding forces.

Day in and day out these commanders educated these men carefully and tenderly for about one month to prepare them for their important mission. Reducing the portions of rice of all soldiers the commanders gave them enough food.

These raiding forces were not sent out with indifferent treatment.

When they set about their mission, Commanders Iwabuchi and Kishi accompanied them to a place where the enemy positions could be seen over the hills and down the dales. Commander Kishi kindly instructed them to attack this and other enemy positions. It took these commanders three days to take them to that point.

Close Cooperation

Many other instances featuring the respect of seniors and warm treatment of juniors were witnessed elsewhere. Such being the case, all men naturally are led to die willingly for their seniors. Another noteworthy fact is a very close cooperation maintained between the Army and Navy all the time.

In the battle of the Solomons area their cooperation was amply demonstrated. It was a splendid bit of cooperation. Virtually, there was no distinction between the Army and Navy, but they were virtually one solid mass of unity.

Now, I shall refer to the impression of the American and British troops and their brutality. I fought the majority of the soldiers of Japan's enemy countries, British, Australian, Indian, Dutch and American. Let me say something about what I have seen on the American soldiers.

After all, the American soldiers should not be feared at all, but, if a conclusion is hazarded, it can be said that Japan should not underestimate them. What must be specially cautioned against is the fact that America knows most that Japan is the strongest country. No country knows more than America in point of this fact. This is the impression consequent upon my real experience in warfare. The more America understands the Japanese strength, the firmer is expected to become its resolution.

The American troops whom we fought were very cautious against the strength of the Japanese Forces. They were incessantly firing upon us from morning to night. The American troops we fought are said to be crack troops of that country.

Home Front in U.S.

One letter found on a dead American soldier reveals the American home front situation. The letter says, "When you were going to leave for the front, you told me to wait for five years. I am not counting on the five years, but am waiting for you for 10 years, nay, 20 years. Be sure you fight well." Another letter says, "Thank you for your remittance of much money from the front. I will not spend the money without good reason. Please, fight for the cause of the country."

However, the brutal nature not only of the American soldiers, but of the British troops is really terrible beyond our imagination. They did not treat the Japanese having differing coloring as human being. How bestial they are can be seen from the fact that at the time of the Hongkong campaign all the Japanese soldiers belonging to a sub-company were killed in action at the Stanley Peninsula there and, to our indignation, all of them had their skulls crushed by British troops. Nobody could tell one dead body from another. Their arms and their noses were cut off, and other parts of their bodies were brutally slashed. Their bestiality far exceeds that of Chungking soldiers.

We are ever actuated by our desire to tear their throats, whenever we come across them. We are ever angry with them and are determined to kill them to the last man. Wounded soldiers whose fighting strength was gone were killed under tanks. The beastlike American soldiers were seeing the spectacle with hand clapping and cigarettes in their mouth.

At the time of the Hongkong attack about 20 Japanese soldiers on a ship were shot to death by British soldiers on two speed boats. These British speed boats were sunk. The British soldiers swam ashore and were captured. They were warmly treated. When questioned, they answered they should like to be treated as war prisoners, as their duty of killing so many Japanese soldiers was finished. This answer really enraged me.

All the Japanese soldiers on the foremost front are resolved to show no mercy to the American soldiers. These American beasts have no warm regard for women and children. They might well have bombed hospitals and machine-gunned children. At any rate, the Japanese public shall well bear in mind the fact that the Americans and British should not be feared at all and that they are worse than beasts.

Minister to Finland

Toyoichi Nakamura, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, who has been appointed Japanese Minister to Finland.

NAKAMURA NAMED ENVOY TO FINLAND

Counsellor at Nanking Embassy To Be Minister to Helsinki—Takase to China Post

Toyoichi Nakamura, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, has been appointed Japanese Minister to Finland, the Foreign Office announced Wednesday, reports Domei.

Mr. Nakamura, who was born in Osaka City and is now 48 years old, graduated from the law department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1921. He had passed the diplomatic service examination in 1920.

In 1930 he was appointed consul at San Francisco and in 1935 consul-general at Foochow. After seeing service in various parts of China, he returned to the Foreign Office in 1939 to become Chief of the Fifth Section of the Investigation Department.

In 1940 he was appointed Consul-General at Prague and in the following year counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Takase to Nanking

The Foreign Office announced Wednesday the appointment of Shinichi Takase, former Japanese Consul-General at Tsingtao, as counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Concurrently, Mr. Takase was appointed as Japanese member of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission for the Abolition of Extraterritoriality Rights in China, it was revealed.

Medical College Opened

Domei

SHONAN, April 27.—The opening ceremony of the Shonan Medical College was held t day at the temporary building in the compound of the Philanthrophic Hospital on Moulmein Road attended by the Chief Military Administrator of Sumatra, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Mayor Shigeo Odate and many distinguished persons.

CORRECTION

In the report appearing in yesterday morning's paper it was stated that Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, after attending a Japanese dance performance at Hibiya Public Hall last Saturday, declared: "I see a resemblance between Japanese and Thai dances, although I think the Japanese dance is more colorful." This should have read: "I see a resemblance between Japanese and Thai dances, and I think both are most colorful."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Government are essential to the construction of the foundations of the New Order. The Government intends to adopt political and economic measures for fostering the growth of the National Government as our military policy is unfolding. Already measures for liquidating the unequal treaties and others are in effect.

The main policy to be followed by us in dealing with China has been laid down. Whether it will be successful depends on the manner in which it will be carried out. Masayuki Tani, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Ambassador to China. He is most fit for the task before him in China. While appreciating the fact that he has seen fit to take in hand the difficult task which is before him, we are confident that he will make a successful Ambassador to China.

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SHORTAGE OF LABOR THREATENS BRITAIN

Dock Workers Fleeing to Better Paid Jobs; Women Laborers Likely in Shipyards

By PROF. DR. ERNST SCHULTZE

The labor question has become the cardinal problem of British shipping. The House of Commons and a number of its committees have recently devoted a good deal of attention to the subject and criticized the Government bitterly. How is England to cope with the growing threat of U-boats if dock laborers have not sufficient understanding to make use of every working minute to build and repair the ships which are so urgently needed and thus to make good the shrinkage in tonnage, caused by the great number of vessels that are constantly being sunk?

It is, for instance, absolutely imperative that a stop be put to the laxity which allows of the daily number of working hours being shortened, so that, for example, in one shipyard 6 per cent of the working hours are continuously lost. A change can be brought about here only if workers take their duty more seriously and for this reason the position will have to be made clear to them as far as the situation permits.

Lord Winter, former Parliamentary Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in a letter to the "Times" in September, 1942: "Workers have been allowed to do as they liked and have consequently got into the habit of working less and relaxing their efforts."

Bad Organization

Apart from this, one shipyard has little work while another has too much. This points to faults in the organization which contribute to the fact that British shipbuilding during the first three years of the war never overcame a state of inadequacy which can in no way cope with the exigencies of wartime.

Three months later, a report from a committee of the House of Commons, which had to advise on the financial situation, demanded an inquiry as to whether more women could not be employed in shipyards. Till then the latter had been strongly opposed to work of this kind. As an example the committee quotes the fact that 15 per cent of the women workers are employed in the steel industry and goes on to say that in case of need more workers would have to be transferred to dockyards from other branches of industry.

The complaint had already been voiced often enough that there had been an exodus of able workers from shipbuilding to other industries. The reason lay in the fact (astonishing in view of the serious state of British shipping) that wages in the ship building industry were on the average lower than in the machine construction branch for instance. As a remedy against this, the necessity for a national wages policy was emphasized and it was demanded that in any case a switch over to piecework be made.

No Skilled Labor

The lack of skilled workers is particularly significant. Whereas in 1923 there were 358,000 workers in English dockyards, their number had dropped already in 1930 to 204,000 and finally, by 1935, to 150,000, that is to say to less than half of the 1923 figure.

This deficiency was due partly to the long years of the crisis which thanks to the treaty of Versailles British dockyards went through up to the beginning of the present war. In consequence of this, at the outbreak of hostilities the number of workers available for dockyards was quite inadequate while a number of dockyards had to switch over to repair work and to the war-ships programs. In the United States on the other hand there had always been great reserves of unemployed labor, but at the beginning of the new shipbuilding program a number of shipyards which would comply with modern requirements had first of all to be built. This was also the reason why in 1940 the British Government financed two dockyards in the Northwest of the United States of America (in Oregon) in order to have emergency freighters built by the Henry Kaiser group.

An inquiry into the problems, connected with dockyards and workshops for shipbuilding, was instituted jointly by the Minister of Production and the Minister of Labor in July, 1942, and was assigned the following tasks:

1. To investigate the amount of work being done in building warships and merchant vessels as well as repair docks and to report on the practicability of relieving the labor situation by employing women workers.
2. To investigate the advisability of higher wages with a view to increasing production.

In the English shipbuilding industry no agreement has yet been reached regarding the question whether it is better to pursue a building policy, calling for a smaller number of dockyard workers, but for more labor on the whole, whether normal building methods be retained and shipbuilding speeded up employing unskilled labor.

A great number of British dockyards build merchant ships by using finished parts and others have been advised to switch over to this method. As however the total amount of labor employed in building a ship is increased when finished parts are produced in other factories away from the dockyards, it is difficult to calculate exactly the degree of achievement on the part of the individual worker.

In any case it is demanded that the standardization of ship's parts be adopted to a greater extent than has been the case up till now and also as far as possible a uniform type of ships. The opinion that the English ship-building industry needs new methods and "new men" seems to be fairly widespread as is also the feeling that workers have to be brought to a greater sense of duty and to a deeper understanding of the grave position of British shipping.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

ONE WOMAN'S CREED

By Kengi Hamada

Madame Shoen Uemura, topnotch painter whose masterpieces command a price that goes well up into five figures, shown at work in her studio.

Madame Shoen Uemura belongs to the school of classical Japanese painters. Her subjects are beautiful women. Being a daughter of tradition where tradition is rich and vigorous with virtuosity, she goes in for none of those fantastic art conceptions which distinguish the work, for instance, of famous innovators like Picasso and his imitators. She creates character—character delineated with delicate, superb brushwork.

All art, whether it be painting, sculpture or literature, expresses something distinct in the artist's personality and view of life. It is the medium he chooses and the symbols he uses that lend uniqueness and beauty to his work. Something of Madame Uemura herself has gone into every one of her paintings.

Born in 1875, she displayed at the age of 15 a genius for painting which ranked her as her country's foremost woman wielder of the brush. Never has she, by inferior work, relinquished that title. Each of her masterpieces commands a price that goes well up into five figures. Yet, in spite of the adulation that has been showered upon her since early girlhood, she lives a quiet and simple life in her Tokyo home. Her home is her workshop. There is not a trace of uppishness, nothing pompous, least of all lordly in her character or in the way she comments on the flow of life about her. Modest and serene, there is instead an unmistakable quality of elegance and gentleness in her speech and action; in her attitude, her gestures her smile; in the way she dresses; in her domestic relations, at work and at play, with her children and grandchildren. Such a quality is, of course, the result not merely of heredity and breeding, but of self-discipline. One may be a patrician and still lack graciousness.

Much of Madame Uemura's world has changed since she was a girl. The pace of life has quickened. Sports, amusements, recreational institutions, fashions from abroad—all have given a new zest, a new freedom to the women of her country. She has never objected to these changes. In fact she is encouraging the new physical departures from the old among her younger friends, even in her own family circle. She has only asked that women remember that they are women. Nothing, she says, should affect this primary fact.

She has lived up to her own convictions by developing within herself such qualities as have distinguished the good women of all times, in all countries. Good women have always been good wives, good mothers, good companions to old and young. Good women have always acted with dignity and grace and forbearance, with kindness and compassion, with loyalty and devotion. Good women have always cultivated beauty. Inner as well as outward beauty.

All these desirable qualities of the feminine character she has endeavored to put into her paintings. Her work is the symbol of her creed, her message to the world.

Simple Japanese Art Overwhelmed Taut

(Continued From Page 4)

doubt about that. It would be trite to point out that the Japanese do not require the German scholar's reminder to be aware of it: (It is doubtful whether Enshu Kobori was the sole builder of the Palace, but here the writer concedes to Taut that this is the case.)

The question naturally arises why Taut's views are valued and admired almost to the exclusion of those of native scholars and professors. The answer is that we have yet to see another person endowed with Taut's ability to express in beautiful words fresh artistic sense and incisive scientific analysis. The writer may incur the stigma of dogmatism in saying so, but who else has appreciated the beauty of the Katsura Detached Palace so keenly?

Taut, who accepted the Katsura Detached Palace as the embodiment of the Japanese spirit, had to reject Nikko as subversive to that spirit. He admits that the beauty of the surrounding scenery somewhat modifies the gorgeousness of the temples of Nikko, but that does not alter the case. A compromising attitude which admires the simple beauty of Katsura and the gorgeousness of Nikko would have been abominable to Taut.

Not only did Taut admire the beauty of the Katsura Detached Palace, but through it he grasped the Japanese spirit and came to have deep appreciation of Japanese culture.

Ater all, what Taut found in Japan was the pure Japanese spirit that has lived from the remote past and which is inborn in the Japanese people. And it is because Taut had within him something in common with the Japanese spirit that he could comprehend it.

Goethe said: "Unless our eyes are as clear as the sun, they cannot see the sun." This is the underlying current of Taut's outlook on life,

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

LEONID KREUTZER: The 7th of a series (1942-1943) was given last Monday-evening at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo. The works selected on that evening were; Beethoven-Sonata in C minor, Op. 111 (Maestoso—Allegro con brio—Arietta), Beethoven-Sonata in A-flat, Op. 26 (Andante con variazioni—Scherzo—Marcia funebre—Rondo), followed by Schumann's "Dichterliebe," Op. 48 (No. 1—No. 16, sang by Tamotsu Kinoshita (Tenor) with Leonid Kreutzer at the Piano), and "Carnaval," Op. 9 by Schumann.

Beethoven-Sonata in C minor, Op. 111: This last Pianoforte-Sonata of his is more a Prelude and Fugue, with an Air and Variations than anything else. Kreutzer brought-out those contrasting themes—a stormy one and a serene phrase—in the introduction with a touch of irony or even of slightly grim humor; the violent Fugue followed like Nature's irrevocable metamorphosis, and the Coda towards the end of the Movement unfolded that lofty moment which seemed to have rarely been attained before or since. After the truculence was over, a quiet happiness pervaded the whole Movement with gently varied moods. One of those beautiful, pensive moments were brought in unobtrusively into the Coda and it seemed to turn round longingly.

The earlier Sonata that followed was at once remarkable for its beautiful, aria-like opening, and in the variations the theme was surrounded again and again with silken tassels so thin and frail, they seemed to weave a gossamerlike pattern; the "Funeral March" that came after shadowed forth a procession of elegiac moods, while the Rondo that pursued it sounded like a bacchanal orgy after a short preamble of impressionistic effect, which was to be so elaborated later by Chopin in the last Movement of his B-flat minor Sonata. Kreutzer's rendition of the last Movement (Rondo) was particularly fervent nd the weird frolic of the supernatural was so uncannily depicted;-"What, without asking, hither hurried whence? And, without asking, whither hurried hence! Another and another Cup to drown the Memory of this Impertinence!"

Schumann's "Dichterliebe" (Poet's Love) followed: It is based on 16 shorter poems by Heinrich Heine, and where could one find a more perfect union of music and words? Tamotsu Kinoshita (Tenor) brought out some of the pathos in the No. 4, 10, 13, 14, particularly in the No. 13 (Ich hab' im Traum geweinet—"I wept in Dreams") very well indeed; his rendition of the No. 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, was also very gratifying with their idyllic grace and unknown sadness; his innate musicality and his emotional perception of the works he had chosen were sufficiently strong enough to overcome some of his less favored means of expression. He seemed to be particularly suited for these serious vocal works, and it was a great pleasure to listen to such natural interpretation of the work. Kreutzer at the piano contributed a very indispensable part to the success of Kinoshita's performance.

Apart from the purely musical point of view, it seems to be such a pleasing idea of Kreutzer's to introduce Japanese artists of merit from time to time, as it not only gives the music lovers an opportunity of hearing newcomers to the concert platform, but it will also give a great impetus to those who are studying music seriously.

Schumann's "Carnaval" is perhaps the most popular of all the pianoforte works; nevertheless, the whole composition is developed from a simple and rather unpromising theme. However, here the pianist's skill and versatility are put to the anvil relentlessly. Kreutzer gave a very vivid reading of the work with manifold changes of color and of mood in the successive contrasted movements; personifications of such items as Pierrot, Arlequin, Coquette, Chopin, Estrella and Chiarina were so descriptive; on the other hand, Reconnaissance, Aveu and Promenade seemed to reflect on some tender episodes or to suggest moods.

With the possible exception of the 3rd. and the 5th. of the series, Kreutzer's performance of the evening was most inspiring, and one could only offer one's tribute to his indefatigable and constant aspiration for a loftier expression of his art.

WRITER DESCRIBES LIFE ABOARD U-BOAT

Dreadful Monotony on Undersea Craft Before Convoy Is Caught, Is Explained

The nerve-racking monotony and the impatience of crew aboard a German U-boat in search of enemy convoys, is graphically described by Willy Schoetteldreier, a war correspondent in the following interesting article:

To drift round the field of action for a fortnight and not to be able to put in as much as a shot creates an atmosphere that is only to be borne by a few endowed with unique equanimity. We feel a strong desire to quarrel among ourselves and with the world in general and the most violent curse can no longer help us to regain our selfcomposure. The only one of us who is still unmoved is our Commander. At least he does not betray his feelings.

"The gods not only expect us to work in the sweat of our brows to achieve victory but also expect patience of us U-boat men." The Captain repeatedly tries to calm his men by these words when they threaten to burst with impatience.

Another fortnight passes without anything happening. On the 19th day a report comes in: At X degrees several large ships and destroyers have been sighted. The dreadful monotony of the past days is forgotten. The convoy is still too far away for our tin-fish to have any chances of reaching one of the big proud ships. What happens now, however, is enough to make even the quiet Captain change his attitude.

The convoy zigzags off. We break the surface and start on our course. The two Diesels tune up. The look-out on the bridge redoubles his efforts so as not to miss anything. For a time thin stripes of smoke on the horizon show the direction in which the convoy has disappeared.

A message that the convoy has been sighted arrives at the same time as an enemy plane which forces us under water again. The boat immediately dives down to the depth of the periscope. "Ready for action." The Commander receives the report standing at the periscope. Shall we be able to put in a shot? The convoy zigzags off again.

"Tube clear." A 20,000-ton ship is now within the range of our tin-fish.

"Fire." A heavy detonation is heard. The shot hits the mark. The first depth charge of the destroyers, coursing excitedly to and fro bursts amidst the repressed glee of our men. Sounds of sinking ships, however, much as we hope for and expect them, are not be heard. An hour later, however, another German U-boat, operating close to us, sinks the transport which could no longer run full speed after its body had been ripped open by our torpedo.

Next morning we meet three lifeboats, drifting in the water. They are empty, the shipwrecked men having evidently been picked up by the British destroyers. Two of our men climb into the largest of the two boats. From its bow they detach a large bronze plaque, covered with a coating of grey paint. We scrape off the paint and hand the plaque to the Captain who cannot help smiling as he looks at it. The plaque shows a rising sun surrounded by shining rays, representing the English mother country and its Dominions and Colonies.

Twining round this symbol, the Captain reads the question which at one time might have been justified, but which today has more or less lost its meaning: Quis nos separabit?" "We certainly shall not," says the Captain still smiling.

To Visit Manchoukuo

Marquis Masauji Hachisuka, Katsuji Debuchi and five other members of the House of Peers have been selected to form the party to tour Manchoukuo and pay courtesy calls to the outposts of the Japanese Expeditionary Force stationed in guarding East Asia's northern frontiers.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-4646.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943

Tenchosetsu

Under the clear blue skies of victory, the horizon bright with the promise of tomorrow, the people of Japan and their allies set aside this day to greet Tenchosetsu, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor. While the guns roar on distant, far-flung fronts, while the swiftly-moving machines turn out the weapons of war, the people and the officers and men in the armed forces will today give reverent thanks for the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, will pledge anew to give their all toward bringing to a successful consummation this, the most sacred and the greatest of all wars in the history of mankind.

Deeply touched and moved are the 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire of Japan at the gracious concern displayed by His Majesty the Emperor. The stirring words of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire are a constant inspiration to each son and daughter of Yamato, a glorious message which has been answered and will continue to be answered with the very best efforts of each and every subject.

Auspicious and significant is this Tenchosetsu. Auspicious because of the sweeping victories which have carried the Rising Sun flag into far-off lands, because millions of people formerly under the harsh, tyrannical rule of the Anglo-Americans and Dutch are today celebrating with the people of Japan the birthday of His Imperial Majesty. And significant because Japan's war aims are being steadily realized, the just new order for which we are fighting today is coming into being.

In Shonan and in Manila, in Djakarta and in Hongkong, and in hundreds of other cities and towns throughout East Asia, men, women and children, their eyes bright with the dignity of a new-found pride, will turn their thoughts today toward the graciousness of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and their hearts will be filled with the rich joy of gratitude. They have come to know, these people, the meaning, the reason, the poignant happiness in the words, "Tenno-Heika, Banzai," the parting salute of a Japanese soldier when he goes to meet his comrades in Yasukuni. They have come to realize that it is the undying devotion of the people of Japan for His Majesty the Emperor that has made them a great people, capable of laughing at death and hardships for the ideals that really matter.

The New Envoy to China

The announcement of the appointment of Masayuki Tani, until recently Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Board of Information, as the new Ambassador to the National Government of China is cause for general rejoicing and congratulations. It should be an occasion for happiness to all concerned—to the Japanese nation, to the Chinese nation, and to Mr. Tani himself.

It is an occasion for happiness to the Japanese Government and nation, for it means that the most eminently qualified person has been selected for this most important post. It means that the man who, as Foreign Minister, has been responsible for the formulation of the nation's policy toward China will himself see to the actual execution of that policy on the spot. Nothing could be more appropriate in view of the importance which intimate cooperation between the two neighboring nations of Japan and China occupies at this time when they are jointly conducting the greatest war in their histories. That the Japanese Government can continue to enjoy the services of such an important man in such an important post shows how fundamentally stable is the course of the present regime despite the recent Cabinet reshuffle. In fact it shows how the immutable policy which the Government has been pursuing constantly has only been strengthened.

The appointment of Mr. Tani should likewise be an occasion for happiness to the Government and people of China, for there are few Japanese who understand the problems of China so well as the new Ambassador. It is significant that the greater part of the distinguished career of Mr. Tani was unfolded in China and Manchoukuo, which means that China can be assured of a seasoned and experienced understanding on the part of Japan's representative. In fact, Mr. Tani and the new Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, whose former position as Ambassador to China Mr. Tani will now take over, are universally recognized as the two leading China authorities in the Japanese foreign service. Moreover these two men have been in the center of things in the formulation and conduct of the recent China policy of the Japanese Government which has aroused such universal acclaim. That these two men have exchanged posts means that this recent policy, highlighted by such acts as the retrocession of the concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, and other such evidences of friendship and mutual trust, will be continued without change. It is an assurance to China that the policy of generous statesmanship on the part of Japan, which is proving to be so helpful to China in her task of national regeneration, will be continued without a break.

Under such an auspicious arrangement, the future of Sino-Japanese relations can be anticipated with great hopes. There can be no question but that the relations between the two countries, already so happily strengthened since the re-establishment of the National Government at Nanking under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, will continue to progress to the mutual benefit of both nations. That such intimate and profitable relations between these two old and great countries will naturally help to consolidate more firmly than ever the Co-Prosperity Sphere of all Greater East Asia goes without saying. The machinations of the Anglo-American intruders and their Chungking puppets will consequently be thwarted more effectively than ever thereby.

Finally the appointment to this new post should be an occasion for happiness to Mr. Tani himself. No doubt the importance of his duties will entail heavy responsibilities, the burden of which can be fully realized only by the man who bears them. But few indeed are the men called upon by their nation to render a service of such importance as that to which Mr. Tani has been called. It is a rare privilege and an honor, and the congratulations and best wishes of the nation therefore go to the new Ambassador as he prepares to depart for the scene of his new activities.

Rough and Gentle Methods

There are always two ways of doing the same thing—the rough and the gentle. Children and savages prefer the former and flatter themselves in being strong and quick of action. The latter is preferred by the maturer and the wiser, though it may take a little longer time. Gentleness is the essence of civilization. In initiating a new policy, be it in internal or external affairs, the use and show of force is resorted to as a more expeditious method of accomplishing an end. But the bitter taste it leaves in the mouth of all concerned lasts a long time, and if one takes this after-effect into account, violent and impatient measures turn out to be far from expeditious. —(Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

April 29, 1942

Japanese aircraft raided Port Moresby, New Guinea, three times today, showering large-caliber bombs upon the airfield.

• • •

The Australian Government has announced that it will create a Wartime Council, designed to discuss various strategic problems. The council will be placed under direct control of Prime Minister John Curtin, and participated in by Cabinet members concerned as well as General Thomas Blamey, vice-commander of the anti-Axis forces in Australia.

• • •

The retail sale of sugar in the United States has been prohibited. The general public will now be able to obtain sugar only under a strict rationing system which limits each person to eight ounces a week. The shortage of freighters plus the extreme hazards of traversing the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean to Cuba and Hawaii and the complete loss of the Philippines are pointed out as the chief reasons for the imposition of this rationing.

• • •

Bitter claims for skilled laborers by the Australian army and industries deepened the gloom of Australian labor circles as the acute shortage of man-power was emphasized. Complaints have been revealed by the army authorities for the extreme shortage of skilled mechanics who were being enticed into industrial plants by tempting high wages offered by large plants. This new problem has come on the heels of the recent report of the shortage of labor to harvest crops, to shear wool as well as to fill positions emptied by the wide-scale military and labor conscription laws.

• • •

Indonesian war prisoners in the East Indies are being disbanded to join their families by the Japanese authorities when found amenable to Japanese Military Administration.

• • •

In the most sweeping anti-inflationary move in the nation's history, the United States Government today imposed a rigid price control system over thousands of daily commodities, including foodstuffs and clothing, and at the same time drastically pegged the rentals of 322 communities throughout the country.

GENUINE CORDIALITY PROMOTED BY CLASSICS OF JAPAN AND CHINA

Proper Understanding of Each Other's Literature Will Harmonize Mutual Relations

By KEN KANASAKI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Ken Kanasaki, formerly of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and then of the Manshu Nichi Nichi Shimbun, is a freelance contributor to various vernacular periodicals mainly on Chinese problems.

While very few people in China are interested in classical Japanese literature, many Japanese intellectuals systematically study Chinese classics with great avidity. Our fondness for Chinese classics is derived from our general inclination to become proficient in reading modern Chinese literature. Besides this, for the purpose of understanding our own classical literature, which is related to Chinese thoughts and conceptions, and also that of China, our intellectuals attempt to read as many Chinese books as possible—an attempt which subconsciously induces them to take a deeper interest in appreciating the classical works of the continent. This explains why the Japanese people have a fair recognition of things Chinese.

It goes without saying that genuine cordiality between the two nations can best be attained through a proper understanding of each other's classical literature. The classics of the two countries eloquently expose their traditional spirits, as well as their literary and cultural affinities. If the nationals of both nations reciprocate friendly sentiments, being profoundly conscious of their literary and cultural ties, the emergence of Sino-Japanese cordiality on a durable basis will be more than assured. It is, therefore, imperative that both Japan and China should revive their classical spirit with the object of harmonizing mutual relations.

Because of our long contact with China, we have developed a sincere feeling of friendliness for that country. The old word "Shina," by which we refer to China, has an endearing sentiment attached to it. But when we refer to the continent by its new designation of "Chuka Minkoku," we feel as though it were a country which has just become known to us. The word "Chuka Minkoku" does not register in our minds the same degree of friendliness as conveyed by the expression "Shina," which has been familiar to us from feudal times. Some Chinese people do not like to have their country called "Shina;" but, on our part, we find it difficult to abandon this historical term of endearment. The word "Shina" is associated with Chinese classics and has, as its background, the past Sino-Japanese relations. Consequently, to a Japanese this traditional word appeals in a more sentimental way than the expression "Chuka Minkoku," which is of modern origin. Factually speaking, "Chuka Minkoku" is a term of political significance; whereas "Shina" is a classical expression of cultural significance. Therefore, the word "Shina" should not be brought under the scope of political vocabulary; it should be regarded as a classical expression exemplifying Japan's admiration and friendliness for China.

Spirit Is Disclosed

The spirit of the ancient people of Japan is vividly disclosed in the ideas and conceptions that are found in the Manyoshu, the oldest anthology. Neither the Kojiki nor the Nihon Shoki is forcefully expressive of the fundamental spirit of the nation. The importance of these two classics lies in their value as records of ancient legends and history. On the contrary, the Manyoshu frankly and graphically indicates the thoughts and feelings of the ancient people of Japan. These thoughts and feelings were not deliberately brought out by the Manyo poets; they unconsciously propounded them, thereby depicting an unassuming portrait of the spirit of ancient Japan. One can perceive the innate character of Japan by appreciating the poems of the Manyoshu, and for that reason, the classical spirit of Japan is fully manifested in the ideas and thoughts of the Manyo poets.

In order to understand Japan, one must try to understand its classical spirit, because in that case he will find that this country has something to offer to its neighbors for the best interest of common harmony. Just as a preliminary knowledge of the Manyoshu is required to estimate correctly the merits of the Kojiki or the Nihon Shoki, so an appropriate appraisal of Japan's classical spirit is needed to observe the realities of the present situation in this part of the world. Our classical spirit propels us to promote regional fellowship without hankering after personal interest or gain. The Manyo poets, in stressing the ideal of humanism, sang in praise of human concord—an ideal which is still cherished in its original form by present-day Japan. In observing the current policy of Japan, it is right and proper that one must take an objective note of this classical ideal, for in the absence of such an approach the entire observation will not only be superficial, but also onesided. This means that a prejudiced material interpretation should not be given to the external form of Japan's policy, and that its internal form based on the ideal of human concord should be judged and weighed in an unbiased manner. In that event one is bound to realize that Japan's objective of creating a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia is in accord with its spirit of human fellowship and also the international principle of universal homogeneity.

At this time, when the restoration of genuine Sino-Japanese cordiality is on the way of materialization, it is, indeed, a matter of gratification that a number of Chinese scholars and men of letters are devoting their attention to scrutinizing the classical spirit of Japan. Already many of them have come to the conclusion that a revival of the classical spirits of both Japan and China on a congenial mutual foundation is essential for the future advancement of East Asia. They acknowledge that Japan has regenerated its classical spirit in the light of modern conditions—an acknowledgement which directs them to agitate for the culmination of a similar evolution in China. It is obvious that, with the revival of the classical spirit of the continent on the basis of friendship with Japan, the relations between the two countries will become unshakable.

Has Absorbed Best

In this connection, it may be pointed out that there are a considerable number of Chinese who, standing on the splendid cultural heritage of the continent, are wont to think that the modern culture of Japan is a replica of that of the West. They seem to be oblivious of the fact that a mere imitation of an alien culture cannot make a country strong and powerful. Japan's assimilation of the modern culture of the West is not an imitation. It has absorbed the best of the Occident in keeping with its classical spirit of insuring national advancement. In the past, Japan asorbed the cultures of China, India and Persia motivated by the spirit of enriching the fold of national culture. In modern times, the same spirit impelled it to absorb the beneficial features of Occidental civilization. This characteristic of Japan clearly elucidates that our country has all along been interested in seeking knowledge from outside principally to reinforce the spirit of the nation, and in consequence, the modern spirit of Japan is substantially an exposition of the classical spirit in terms of the actualities of today.

Japan's recognition of international intercourse in the Restoration period was on account of the reason that it found it absolutely essential to enlarge the fold of national culture by incorporating the scientific culture of the West. But the process of that incorporation was thoroughly indigenous, and the classical spirit of Japan was revamped in its own way without the least dependence on the Occidental spirit. The patriots of the Meiji Restoration composed poems in the Manyo spirit and, being actively conscious of the time-honored ideals and thoughts of the nation, executed a large-scale reformation plan with the ultimate object of enabling Japan to secure its rightful place in the society of nations. The Meiji era reformers, in giving a modern coating to our external appearance of the country, took scrupulous care to preserve our own system of polity. This is the prime cause why the modern development of Japan did not clash with the retention of our classical spirit. If one were to overlook the external modern phase of Japan today, he will at once see that its internal form is still regulated by the traditional system.

Study of Literature Necessary

There are many people in China who are well versed in Sino-Japanese relations so far as they relate to political and economic questions; but very few of them possess a comprehensive knowledge of our spirit as reflected in our classical literature. A proper study of our classical literature is necessary to comprehend our spirit which is closely associated with the classical spirit of China. At the time of the National Revolution in China, certain Chinese nationalists suggested that it would be useful to make an elaborate study of the spirit of the Restoration patriots of Japan. Unfortunately, their suggestion evoked no concrete response. However, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing and some other Chinese patriots became thoroughly convinced of the need of understanding the spirit of Japan, and so they advocated Sino-Japanese collaboration for the regeneration of East Asia.

Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, realizing the commonness between the classical spirits of Japan and China, announced that our country is a natural friend of the continent. Both of them received assistance from the patriots of Japan in their endeavors to regenerate China. It is lamentable that their advocacy of cooperation with Japan was not followed by other leaders of the country, with the consequence that Sino-Japanese relations began to be strained year after year, finally developing into the Manchurian incident, which heralded the founding of Manchoukuo as an ally of Japan. Subsequently, the China affair occurred due to the Chinese Government's policy of provoking Japan. Thus a deplorable Sino-Japanese misunderstanding continued to remain until the formation of the Wang administration at Nanking, when a large number of Chinese leaders took constructive cognizance of the necessity of fostering Sino-Japanese harmony through a friendly understanding. In this way, a foundation was laid for the natural rise of East Asiatic contiguity in consonance with the traditional spirits of both China and Japan. As the realization of this contiguity was obstructed by Britain and America by implementing diverse political, military and economic steps, besides aiding Chungking, the current Pacific war broke out as an inevitable sequence. Japan, inspired by its own ideal of human concord, has now established conditions which are hastening the organization of the envisaged Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In addition, Nanking has declared war on Britain and America to contribute its due share in the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Japan's present policy in respect to Greater East Asia transparently shows that it is relying on its own classical spirit to evolve a new inter-country understanding conducive to the interest of mutual prosperity and advancement. Our sincere feeling toward Nanking emphatically signifies that our nation is eagerly awaiting the revival of the classical spirit of China. During the transition period, it is highly desirable that the nationals of our country and of China should pay considerable attention to propagate friendly feelings—a propagation which can be facilitated a great deal through a widespread cultural alternation and intercourse between the literatures of both nations. The classical bond existing between Japan and China must be made to reappear, thereby giving a new direction to the cultural progress of East Asia. Aside from political and economic agreements, emphasis should be laid on rapid cultural exchange so as to bring our nationals and those of China to a level of unaffected intimacy. This is the destined way of our spirit and we must be obedient to it.

In the Periodicals

Jitsugyo no Nippon, Vol. 46, No. 8 dated April 15, 1943 (in Japanese) Publishers, the Jitsugyo no Nippon-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Feature article: Increased Taxes and Wartime Life, Increased Production in Wartime and Wage Policy, Various Problems of Strengthening Economic Fighting Power, and New Policy of the National Government of China.

Kaizo, Vol. 25, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on the Participation of the National Government of China in War, America's Ambition on Gold, Air Control and Sea Battles, Discussions on Total War, Problem of Culture Pictures, and Army Parachutist Units.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 58, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles: China Problem and Japan's Attitude, Advance of Economy, Construction of Southern Regions and Technique of Science, Diplomatic Fight and Soviet Union.

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 21, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading article: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Farm Villages.

SIMPLICITY OF JAPANESE ART UTTERLY OVERWHELMED TAUT

Susceptible Intuition Led German Architect Right Into Heart of Reality and Beauty in Japan

By TOMIZO HANANO
(From Bungei Nippon)

When Bruno Taut visited Japan in May, 1933, at the age of 54, he was already a man of established fame, at least in his own field. He had written about ten books and had no less than 12,000 buildings in Germany to his credit. Whether as a publicist or as an architect, he had offered a new suggestion and topic to the architectural circles all over the world.

At the same time, the German savant was possessed of the essential qualities of an accomplished artist—an original mind and susceptible intuition. With his perspicacity, he could go right into the heart of that which is real and beautiful in Japan without being carried away by exotic curiosity. It did not take him much brain work to discern between what is intrinsic and what is not. He came with longing expectation to find in Japan that which is Oriental, an element lacking in western civilization, and he found it. Great significance is to be found in his visit when viewed against this background and in the light of what Japan gave him and what he has left there.

While en route to Tsuruga from Vladivostok, he had a foretaste of Japan. The simple yet intricate and changeful scenery he saw on board caused him to exclaim, "A wonderful land!" In the way the ship's stewards folded blankets, he saw, with wonder, the traditional Japanese beauty interwoven in modern Japanese life. What did he find in the "wonderful land?"

It had been Taut's custom on his birthday each year to visit some excellent work of architecture. May 4, 1933, the day after his arrival in Japan, fell on his birthday. Led by Isaburo Ueno, an architect in Kyoto, and Shotaro Shimomura, of the Daimaru Department Store, he visited the detached Palace at Katsura, a suburb of Kyoto. This proved to be the "greatest birthday present" that Japan could make to him. The palace with its garden shook the heart of this artist-architect from the very bottom as nothing else had done. Unfolded under his eyes was beauty that is purely Japanese.

Overcome by Beauty

It is true that Taut had had some idea as to Japanese beauty, as will be seen from one of his books, "Die neue Wohnung, 1923" (New Abode), in which he refers to the Daigo Sampoin and the Shinju-an (the House of Pearls) of Kyoto. But this idea, formed by photographs of Japanese architecture, amounted to little more than vague adoration. The beauty of the Palace, however, as he saw it with his own eyes overwhelmed his heart. Art has a compelling force to those who have the eye to see. "Tears welled in my eyes before I knew it," Taut recalls his indelible impression. Love of purity and simplicity forms the foundation of Japanese beauty. He knew it. How forcibly that beauty impressed him is clear from his frequent reference to the experience in his books on Japan.

In the architecture of the Katsura Detached Palace there is no trace of luxury or elaborateness. No ornate timber is used. There are no gorgeous decorations. Everything is simple, modest. Yet it is austere, dignified. The whole affair is entirely different in character from beauty, as the term is commonly understood, or at least from Romanic or baroque beauty. Baroque overdone turns into ugliness, and this Taut found at Nikko. The highest beauty is not gorgeous. It comes only from superb harmony born of a creative mind.

The Katsura Detached Palace is the last word in congruity and harmony. It is the quintessence of Japanese beauty, which can best be summed up by the words "much in little." It is the realization of the saying, "The greatest art is always the simplest." Taut found all this out.

How, then, was this eminently superior trait developed? Art is born not of technical skill but of a creative mind. Art cannot be considered apart from thought. It did not take the German scholar long to detect the current of a pure Japanese spirit behind the great artist who gave the Palace the spirit which has been evolved from the remote past and which has assimilated Chinese culture and created what is purely Japanese out of a blending of native and alien cultures. Be it noted that assimilation is not imitation: a creative mind is at work in the assimilation of an alien culture.

Tried to Locate Spirit

After inspecting the Katsura Detached Palace, Taut tried to get at the source of the spirit that inspired this remarkable artist. A conclusive answer to his inquiry was given when he visited Ise in the autumn of the same year.

One day in October he paid homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise. That day proved to be his "greatest day since Katsura". The solemn purity and congruity of the Inner and Outer Shrines were perfectly rational. Primitive in form, yet ever fresh, the Grand Shrines of Ise are the incarnation of the Japanese spirit. Where does this pure form come from? "It must have descended from heaven," Taut thought, for the Shrines are the embodiment of that which is the highest and noblest. Built of plain wood, the Shrines are the Mecca not only of the Japanese people at large but also of architects.

It was here that Taut discovered the origin of the superior tradition of Japan which has a history of 2,600 years. That tradition still lives, for the Imperial Household of Japan which, with its unbroken sacred lineage, has ruled uninterruptedly over the land is the representative of the refined culture of Japan. That was an important conclusion Taut reached in his study of Japan.

Previously, in July of the same year, he had been to Nikko and seen the temples dedicated to the Shoguns, Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu. Here he discovered what is diametrically opposed to the Japanese spirit. The temples at Nikko are not architecture: they are a motley of decorations. They are totally lacking in that harmony which is the prerequisite to architecture and which makes architecture an art. Taut tried to check up the origin of the growth of this inartistic ugliness.

The reason for this is simple. It is nothing but a tyrant's art. What is sacred and noble needs no self-glorification. On the other hand, a tyrant must needs show off his authority in order to retain his haughty and arrogant existence. This master-mind is exemplified in the temples of Nikko, which are an indigestible assimilation of Chinese culture. No vestige of creative and original Japanese mind is discernible there. Purity, simplicity and modesty which go to make the Japanese spirit recede to the background in favor of disorderliness, confusion and arrogance.

Taut made the discovery that the master-mind is utterly incompatible with the inherent temperament of the Japanese race.

Born of Estheticism

The beauty of the Katsura Detached Palace has long been fully appreciated by Japanese without Taut telling us, says a section of our people vehemently. True, the beauty of the Katsura Detached Palace was not created haphazardly. It was born of the estheticism of Enshu Kobori, and is, therefore, expressive of Japanese beauty. There is no

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